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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1850.	SUN	MOON	RISE	SET	MOON	RISE	SET
1 SATURDAY	4 34	7 26	MOON	12 18			
2 SUNDAY	4 37	7 27	0 29	2 03			
3 MONDAY	4 37	7 27	0 50	2 47			
4 TUESDAY	4 37	7 28	1 19	3 32			
5 WEDNESDAY	4 37	7 28	1 47	4 17			
6 THURSDAY	4 37	7 28	2 17	5 04			
7 FRIDAY	4 31	7 29	2 49	5 37			

Moon, 3d qtr. 2d d, 11 h. 3 m. evening.

PONTY.

SUMMER FRIENDS.
They came—like bees in summer-time,
When earth is decked with flowers.
And while my year was in its prime
They revelled in my bowers:
But when my honey-blossoms were shed,
And chilling blasts came on,
The bee had with the blossom fled:
I sought them—they were gone.

They came—like spring-birds to the grove,
With varied notes of praise,
And daily with each other strove,
The highest strain to raise:
But when before the frosty gale
My withered leaves were strown,
And wintry blasts swept down the vale,
I sought them—they were gone.

LATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS.

Nothing of the Mormon here!—no Joe Smith utterances, and "Latter-day Saint" vaticinations from Deseret. These be, rather, syllable leaves torn from the heart-tablets of the mightiest of hero-men,—man of mouth-mystery, lip-lingo, voice-verbiage,—with ideas marching in grim and grotesque procession, on stilts, on their heads, on all-fours, on broomsticks on donkeys mining out of pure contrariness tail foremost, railing on rails, rolling on swollen bladders inflated with pseudo-German gas,—shouting, spouting, growling, grumbling;
"So have we heard ten cats in stormy weather, squeak, squeal, squall, squabble, screech and scream together."
Pamphlet "Number One," is on "the Present time;"—not the past,—that goblin ghost of defunct inanity, gibbering among broken tomb-stones, and eating from coffin plates on mouldy boards;—not the future,—that non-entity, which when it comes out of the womb of nothingness, is no more itself, or any self,—but the present, aye, the glorious, phantasmagoric, anguish, double-jointed, volcano-brooding, thunder-belching, earthquake-gendering, blatant and flatulent present! This is the magic theme of Carlylianistic ponderings and sage spasms of ulterior humanity, big with the bursting bombs of intellectuality, revelling in floods of fool-gossamer and muds of disguised and bedizened duncery.
With what illuminated 'cuteness doth he paint the social state of American boredom, as "Anarchy plus a street constable!" and democracy as democracy in a demonstrative development. But even this is Miltonically grand and Satanically noble, as compared with the crazy monarchies and cracky aristocracies of poor old tumble-down Europe. Hear the oracle himself! "If the thing called Government merely drift to and fro, no whither, on the popular vortexes, like some carcasses of a drowned ass, constitutionally put 'at the top of affairs,' popular indignation will infallibly accumulate upon it; one day, the popular lightning, descended forked and horrible from the black air, annihilate said supreme carcasses, and smite it home to its native ooze again!" Page 37. Hah! sayst thou me, Nuncle Tommy? "Annihilate said supreme carcasses," and "smite it home" after it is annihilated! Say, shall it verify the prayer of the confessant at the camp-meeting, who would fain have been "annihilated into a toad"? And in what Dutch college, beery and tobacco-nal, didst thou learn that "carcasses of down'd asses" are "natives" of the "ooze" which is their "home"? Lucid politicians!—Lucid legislator! And what is thy patent remedy for the ragged misery of England's millions of paupers and "Captainless vagrants"? Wouldst thou enslave them for their good? Wouldst thou say in very deed say to each of them: "Here is work for you! Refuse to strike into it; shirk the heavy labor; disobey the rules—I will admonish and endeavor to incite you; if in vain, I will flog you; if still in vain, I will at last shoot you, and make God's Earth, and the forlorn hope in God's Battle, free of you!" Page 45. Somewhat atrocious philanthropy this! yea, rather, truculent, thou dark-souled pepper-pot, thou ascetic vinegar-cruet, on the dinner-table of modern literature! Out upon thee!—We have done with thee. We have caulk'd thy hull with thine own oakum. We have paid it with thine own pitch-mop. And now we push thy craft adrift. Avault!—Scull! Paddle! Claw off! Get thee out of arrow-shot from thine own bow! Drift out of sight, and leave not a wake behind!

Resolve to form your life upon some certain principles, and regulate your principles, by fixed rules. Man was made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or caprice.

SELECTED TALE.

THE MASQUERADE; OR A MARRIED MAN IN A FIX.

"With the rough blast heaves the billow,
In the light air waves the willow,
Everything of moving kind
Varies with the veering wind;
What have I to do with thee,
Dull, unjoyous constancy?"—Joanna Bailie.
"Dulce, will you go to the masquerade ball to-night?" said I to my lesser half, on a balmy evening, during the gayest part of the 'carnival season.'
"No, my Amber, answered she; 'I am ill this evening. Don't go out to night, but let your cheering presence save a doctor's fee.'
"Madame you knew that I had made up my mind to go in my caballero's dress.—You are not very ill; and I shall be no company for you if disappointment holds a berth in my mind. You had better consent to my going. I will return early."
"Do as you please, sir," she responded, poutingly; 'but if you neglect me thus in the first year of our marriage, how shall I be treated when time's shadow shall darken my brow and dim the light of my eyes; when my spirit shall droop, and my beauty fade before the wintry frosts of age?'
To shorten my yarn, reader, I rigged myself and went to the ball, my heart beating a 'conscience tattoo' against its casing all the way; for well I marked the soft reproach which my wife's full dark eye spoke when I left her side.
Having arrived at the ball room, I mingled with the gay makers, listened to the music, and in the sparkling wine glass sought for excitement; yet that perpetual drumstick of conscience kept thumping against the parchment-head of reflection, and I could not feel happy. Dressed as attractively as possible, I sought and danced with the fairest maidens in the throng; yet still, thought, that nettle in life's garden, kept joy in a distant offing, and pleasure far in my wake.
I was about to give up the chase for enjoyment and had dutifully made up my mind to return home and moor myself alongside of my little wife, when a tremulous musical voice, asked me in a whisper to retire from the crowd. The hand was delicate, and seemed smaller even than my wife's, and the taper fingers were encircled by rings of rare value, such as could only be worn by the rich and titled. The lady was closely veiled in black; yet I caught one glimpse of eyelight through the thick crape. In the blackness of a night storm I have seen the clouds for a moment open and permit a star to glance with supernatural brightness down on the agitated ocean; and even so fell that glance on me. The voice was one of those which, when it falls upon the ear, vibrates along every nerve until it reaches the heart-strings, where it echoes and re-echoes, till memory 'catches the tune,' and too truly for it ever to pass from her grasp.
I followed the stranger's invitation; and as I gazed on the fairy form which flitted before me, I forgot my little invalid at home. The 'mask' was little if any larger than my wife; yet there was a fullness and elegance of figure, a grace and volumpuousness of motion in the former, which I had never observed in the latter. My wife had beautifully soft, glossy curls of jet, but they could never compare with the black tresses of twining silk which hung nearly to the feet of my strange charmer. When we had got clear of the throng she again spoke: 'Are you a gentleman?—one on whom a lady in honor may depend?'
I answered that to the best of my knowledge and belief I was, and thought I might depended upon.
"Would you risk your own life, or destroy that of another, for a lady, if her honor required, and her love will reward the act?"
"For one so fair, so angelic as yourself, I would risk more than life!"
A shudder seemed to pass through her form; her little feet stamped the tessellated floor impatiently; her fingers were clasped together until they were bloodless, as she continued:
"Have you ever loved?"
"I may have felt a school boy's passion," I replied with assumed indifference.
"Then you are not married?"
"I have been," was my reply. Even so deceitful is man; even so is woman often lost; for while he pours forth his flattering tale, she listens; listening she loves—loving she is lost.
Again she showed marks of impatience and excitement, as if some great trouble rested on her mind. This I pressed her to reveal to me, offering every aid in my power to defend her, or even to avenge past wrong. I besought her to have confidence in my affection, new-fledged though it was,

and to test its strength even as she might direct. She faltered, hesitated for a moment, and then requesting me to await her return, hastily left the ball-room.
Now, thought I, here is a scrape for a sober married man to get into! Perhaps she may be some beautiful syren, who, knowing my weakness where the fair sex is concerned, has laid a trap to inveigle or rob me, perhaps to murder me! I shall I await her return? or shall I fly the danger? But I am armed; why should I fear? I began also to think of my poor invalid wife; and these thoughts, coupled with the fear of betrayal, by the aid of a little more solitude, would have conquered me, and sent me home; but at this critical moment the 'mask' returned, bearing in her hand a heavy black veil. She beckoned me to follow her into a neighboring street, where in a moment we stood beside a close-curtained voiture, into which she sprang, I following her. She enveloped my head in the veil which she had brought, cautioning me on my life not to remove it, unless at her request.
The carriage started off with speed; indeed the driver seemed to be urging his horses to a rapid gallop. Our road was long, for even at this speed we must have ridden for two hours, some of the time over rough, rocky roads, and then along smoother ways, when at last the panting animals were brought to a stand.
Immediately thereafter I heard a creaking noise, as if a portcullis were suddenly raised, or some old gate swung back on its unrolled hinges.
"Speak not a word, whatever you may hear; attempt not to raise the veil, or your life and mine may be the forfeit!" whispered my fair guide; and while she spoke I felt that she trembled from head to foot. Her hand was cold as ice, and her impetuous voice stifled and husky. Before we advanced from the carriage, she also made me vow by all the saints in heaven, never to reveal what I might do or see in that night's adventure.
She then led me cautiously on, apparently through a large garden, for the cool night-breeze bore the perfume of orange, citron, pink, lemon and spice blossoms to my cheek. We soon arrived at another door, which creaked rustily as it opened before us; and then our way seemed up a winding stone stair-case, through a passage so still, so solemnly silent, that it even echoed the light foot fall of my companion, while my own heavy tread rang like groans in a cavern through the damp night air.
Until now the lady had not spoken since we had stepped from the voiture; but as we arrived at the top of the stairs and passed into a warmer atmosphere, she whispered that the hour to test my courage and love had arrived. We stepped across a soft carpet, and she seated me on a yielding cushion. I could see nothing through the thick veil she had thrown over my face yet a kind of bluishness in the darkness before me convinced me that I was in a light room. No sound could I hear, save the suppressed breathing of my trembling companion, and the beating of my own heart. After remaining for a moment on the ottoman, which shook from her nervousness, she again addressed me:
"You are armed with pistol and dagger?"
"I am," said I, inwardly praying that I might have no occasion to use them.
"You will please give me those weapons," said she.
Ha! thought I: I am betrayed; and she asks my weapons of defence, that I may be made an easier prey! "Let me ask," said I, "your reasons for this strange request?"
"A true lover never asks for reasons from one in whom he confides," answered the 'mask'; adding, "the business I have in hand for you has need of courage, calmness, and prudence, but your weapons could avail you nothing. They will not be required." She shuddered as she spoke! "Such as they, have already done too much?"
She paused a moment, and seemed to be schooling herself to some dreadful task.—Again she addressed me:
"I have a tale to tell you, sir; no not a tale, but some questions to ask. Had you an only sister: one who was young, fair, innocent and ignorant of the world's wickedness, and thus unprepared to cope with vile art and sinfulness; and could she meet with one who was in appearance all full of nobleness, purity, generosity, and true manliness; and in her own full heartedness, should she love him as only woman in nature's simplicity can love; and should he, taking full advantage of her affection for him, work her ruin, and having suc-

ceeded, then scornfully leave her without reparation, an outcast from even his bosom, a dark thing upon the world—unwilling to live, unprepared to die; and should she, in the hour when he spurned her, a dishonored thing, from his feet, even when she, pleading for the love and protection of one who with hellish art had wrought her ruin—should she in that moment of crowded miseries strike a poignard to his heart—"
"She would nobly do her duty!" cried I, excited almost to madness by that painful picture.
"Would you aid her in removing all the proof of crime?" continued the "mask,"—"would you assist the poor girl to place beneath the dark earth all that was earthly of her defiler?"
"I would! If thou art she, lead on; I am ready; aye, ready to do more! Would that my hand instead of thine had sent the recreant's soul to its hissing home! I love thee now better than before. True, thou hast been dishonored, but thou art avenged!"
"Be not too hasty, sir," she said; 'let me sketch you one other picture, before I call on you for action. Again, I will suppose her, with your full knowledge and consent, to have given her affections and her hand to one whom you believed to be noble manly, and in every way calculated to make her know the true bliss of existence. She loves him even over the bounds of this world's adoration; watches for his smile as the flower beaten down by rain waits for the sunshine; sighs and droops when the clouds of sorrow cast their shadows over him; joys when his hopes brighten; ministers to his every comfort, and seems as being as closely bound to him as light to the diamond. Suppose that he to whom you have intrusted her, the innermost heart-jewel of yourself, the bright corner of your domestic fireside; imagine that he grew cold and unkind of her peace; that his love for her should fade; that her smile should fall upon him as a torch light on a funeral pall; that her voice should no longer be music to his ear; that he should seek for other smiles, and give to other ears the words which were alone her due; when you saw her drooping, fading, dying beneath the shadow of neglect, what would you do?"
"Slay him! by the Hand which made me! I would slay him as a dog that had bitten or a serpent which had stung me!"
Ever as I spoke, I thought of my own deserted wife, and conscience took a pull at the halliards of my heart, and wrung it to the very core. I felt as if I would have given a world, had it been mine to give, if I could be placed alongside the couch of my lonely bride; and I vowed in my soul never to grieve her again, should I return unharmed from the dreadful scenes of that night.
"Lady," said I, 'if your first tale be as I feel it is, true; if you have slain him who wrought ruin, and have chosen me to aid you in your dreadful task, I pray you hasten the deed. Let there be no delay.'
"Then follow me!" said she; you need not follow far."
She led me on a few steps, into what I supposed to be another room; here she bade me pause and calm myself. I must acknowledge that I felt greatly agitated; but mustering all my self-possession and presence of mind, I prepared to cast aside the veil of bidding, and determined not to shrink from the horrible duty which lay before me.
She lifted the veil from my head. A blaze of light forced me to close my eyes; and then I dare not open them. Imagination painted a scene before me which I feared to gaze upon. At last shame unclosed my eyelids, and I gazed around.—
"Surprise almost stunned me.
It could not be!—yet so it was! I stood within my own bed room! The stranger raised her mask. My wife's large black eyes looked sorrowfully out upon me; she cast her long tresses of glossy hair from her head; and then appeared her soft curling ringlets twining about her neck. She had fallen upon this plan to punish me for seeking pleasure at a time when she, by reason of sickness and suffering, could not enjoy it with me. She had indeed taught me a lesson of conjugal fidelity.
My own voiture had driven me at full speed over half the city! I had been led through a back gate, and had traversed a part of my own house which I had never before entered; and all through the contrivance of my witch of a wife! Borrowed jewels had disguised her hands; she had spoken in an altered voice beneath her mask; and I like most men ever to be pleased with a new object, had actually fallen in love with my own wife!
What a fix for a married man to be in!

AGRICULTURAL.

TOP-DRESSING FOR ONIONS.—In a communication on this subject, from Mr. Thos. Smith to the Secretary of the London Horticultural Society, it is remarked, in substance, that charcoal dust, in a state of minute subdivision or pulverization, was spread upon the ground to the depth of half an inch before sowing the seed, and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil, by sowing with a spade. Six years experience had convinced the writer that this material is not only a remedy for the grub evil, but that it operates as an effectual preventive against mouldiness in onions, as well as of the disease called "clubbing," in roots of cabbages and cauliflowers. Charcoal dust is also a most efficient manure when applied as top dressing to lands in wheat and other cereal grains.

FENCE SIDES.—If your fence sides are infested with growing bushes, brambles, and briars, cut them down and root them up. You may take our word for it, that such incumbrance, while they exhaust the soil and rot the fence, never fail to earn for those who tolerate their growth an unenviable name—the stranger who may visit your farm and sees such evidence of neglect, invariably makes the invidious remark—see, there's a slovenly and neglectful farmer.

RECEIPTS.

TO CLEAN TIN COVERS AND PESTER PORTER POTS.—Get the finest whiting, which is only sold in large cakes, the smaller being mixed with sand; mix a little of it powdered with the least drop of sweet oil, and rub well and wipe clean; then dust some dry whiting in a muslin bag over, and rub bright with dry leather. The last is to prevent rust, which the cook must be careful to guard against by wiping dry, and putting by the fire when they come from the parlor; for if but once hung up without, the steam will rust the inside.

TO EXTRACT OIL FROM BOARDS OR STONE.—Make a strong lie of pearl-ashes and soft water, and add as much unslacked lime as it will take up; stir it together, and then let it settle a few minutes; bottle it, and stop close; have ready some water to lower it as used, and scout the part with it. If the liquor should lie long on the boards, it will draw out the colors of them.

WHY WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY.—Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well trained mental power and well-exercised self-control and to an absence of fixed habits of employment.—Real cultivation of the intellect—earnest exercise of the moral powers—the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for firmness, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness, but become infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense! Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor both of mind and body will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that it is better to wear out than to rust out; but it tells a plain truth; rust consumes faster than use. Better—a million times better—to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognisance of its possession.—*The Physical Training of Girls at School by Madame de Wühl.*

SOCIETY OF THE LADIES.—One must live long in the world to acquire the happy medium between indifference and marked attention in his treatment of women. The inexperienced man in the fulness of his heart, will behave to every woman as though he was on the point of making her a declaration, and the consequence is, that he is often suspected of being either an universal lover, or a male coquette.

THE LANGUAGE OF REASON. unaccompanied by kindness, will often fail of making an impression; it has no effect on the understanding, because it touches not the heart. The language of kindness, unassociated with reason, will frequently be unable to persuade; because, though it may gain upon the affections, it wants that which is necessary to convince the judgement; but let reason and kindness be united in a discourse, and seldom will even pride or prejudice find it easy to resist.—*Gisborne.*

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1850.
AN ACT for electing a Judge of Probate for the town of Newport.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the electors of the town of Newport, who are or may hereafter be qualified to vote in the election of general officers, at the annual town meeting for the election of town officers to elect one of their number a Judge of Probate, in whom, when duly elected, shall be vested the same and exclusive jurisdiction in all probate matters as is now exercised by the Town Council of said town sitting as a Court of Probate.
Section 2. Said Judge of Probate shall proceed and finish all or any unfinished business that may be pending before said Town Council as a Court of Probate. He shall hold a term of said court for the transaction of business on Monday of every week, with power to adjourn the same from time to time, and to punish contempts by fine and imprisonment.
Section 3. Until otherwise provided by a vote of the said electors of said town, the town clerk for the time being shall be also clerk of the Court of Probate; and in case of his death, or other disability, said Judge shall and may appoint a clerk pro tempore, who, unless duly elected, shall serve as such only until the next annual election of town officers.
Section 4. In all cases in which the Judge of Probate shall be a party directly interested in the matter before said court, the duties of said Judge shall be performed by the person then holding the office of President of the Town Council of said town, who shall therein be Judge of Probate, ex-officio.
Section 5. It shall and may be lawful for said Judge to alter the forms of bonds, process, and proceedings, as to adapt the same to the constitution, style, and jurisdiction of the court; the process issuing from said court to have the same validity and extent, and be served and executed by the same officers, as are the processes of other courts of Probate, or of record: Provided, however, that the same may be also served by the town sergeant or any of the constables of the town.
Section 6. Until other and further provision shall therefore be made by said town, the same fees and perquisites shall be allowed and paid to said judge and clerk as are, and shall have been heretofore allowed and paid, in said town, in similar cases, in the court of probate.
Section 7. From and after the election of said Judge of Probate and his being duly engaged as aforesaid, all laws and parts of laws vesting jurisdiction in probate matters in the Town Council of said town shall be and the same are hereby repealed.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to the religious meetings of the Indian tribe.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. No person shall sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or cider or beer, within one mile of the Indian village, or at the annual meeting of the Indian tribe, to be held, in the month of August, at any time on the day or days of said meeting. Any person offending against this provision shall be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, upon indictment before the Court of Common Pleas.
Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county of Washington to designate one or more of his deputies, who shall attend said meetings during the whole day or time which the meeting is held, and who shall forthwith arrest any person offending against the provisions of this act, and also any person who may then and there commit any breach of the peace, or who may disturb or interrupt said meeting, or create any disorder either within or without the house in which the same may be held.
Section 3. All complaints under this act shall be made within one month after the offence is committed and not afterwards.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "an act in amendment of an act entitled an act for the relief of poor persons imprisoned for debt."
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. The first section of the act to which this is in addition, is hereby so far amended: as that it shall be the duty of the officer serving any creditor, his agent or attorney, with a notification by personal service, to set forth in his return upon said notification, that he has demanded of the person so served the sum of money for the past and future board of such prisoner now provided by law, and that the person so served has paid, or neglected and refused to pay the same, as the case may be; and unless it appear by the return of the officer upon the notification, that the money has been demanded and refused as aforesaid, the prisoner shall not be entitled to his discharge.
Section 2. So much of the act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT to amend the charter of the Island Cemetery in Newport.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. 1-80 much of said charter as requires meetings to be held annually for the election of officers is hereby repealed.
Section 2. The trustees now in office shall continue therein until others shall be elected to fill their places, and shall also have power to elect their successors.
Section 3. Meetings of the members of said corporation for the election of officers may be called and held not oftener than once a year, upon the request in writing of any ten members of the corporation, delivered to any one of the trustees, and published in one of the newspapers printed in Newport at least two weeks next preceding the time of holding such meeting.
Section 4. This act in amendment of said charter shall not go into effect until accepted by a meeting of the members of said corporation, at which at least fifteen members shall be present, duly called for that purpose.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION for a committee to receive the books and papers and to settle and adjust the accounts of the late agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Company.
Resolved, That Messrs. Mathewson, Sheldon, and F. Brown, of the House, and Mr. S. Whipple of the Senate, be appointed a committee to receive from Thomas Burgess, late agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Company, any deeds, books, documents and papers in his hands, belonging to said company; to settle and adjust any and all accounts between said company and the said Burgess; and to receive any balance that may be found due from him, and deliver the same to the General Treasurer.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamer *Crescent City*, arrived at New York, Saturday afternoon, with dates from San Francisco to the 20th.

The *Tennessee*, at Panama, from San Francisco, brought \$1,000,000 in gold, and 150 passengers.

The three weeks later intelligence the *Crescent City* brings is of a very interesting character, both in a business and political point of view. Crediting the newspaper accounts of prospects in the mining districts, the health of the inhabitants, and the facility way in which fortunes are dug up at "Trinidad Bay," "North Fork," "Weaver's Creek," "Murderer's Bar," etc., (significant names they have in California!) we must indubitably infer that the summer coming will be as successful for the gold hunters as last "season," or the "season" before.

The general fall in prices is going on in California. Lumber and provisions are very low, and frame houses will hardly pay the freight. Mess pork, butter and cheese were high, and worth three times their value at the ports of exportation. Flour was also in good demand. Money is still very scarce. Rents continue to fall, but they have a large margin yet.

Two vessels from the new settlement at Trinidad Bay returned to San Francisco on the 16th April and reported that a regular Government had been established there. There had been no trouble experienced from the Indians in the vicinity.

Col. John C. Hayes, better known as Jack Hayes, was elected Sheriff of the County of San Francisco by an overwhelming majority.

There is no material variance in our late accounts from the mines from those of our last dates. All who work, and work understandingly, make fair wages even for California, though they must necessarily labor under great disadvantages, until low water times. Emigrants are pouring into the city, and to the mines, in a constant stream.

Lt. Bache, U. S. N., Lt. Browning, U. S. N., Jno. H. Peoples, W. W. Cheshire and John Purdy were drowned by the upsetting of a boat four miles below Point George. Lt. Bache is well known as the commander of the Steamer Senator, in her long and perilous voyage from New York to San Francisco, and was universally esteemed as a skillful officer and a worthy and noble gentleman.

A letter of April 23, received by private hand states that the prices of gold dust were at \$16 to \$17 per ounce, and that dealers had begun to analyse the article, and to act with more system in regard to it. Assorted cargoes of goods, with proper management paid a good profit.

A bill is before the Legislature to prevent the coining of money by individuals.

The store of *Loverings & Hoag* was robbed of \$5,000 worth of jewelry on the 13th of April.

A bill incorporating the city of San Francisco has passed the Legislature and been signed by Governor Burnett.

The Alta California, of April 15, mentions that there had been another alarming rise of water at Sacramento city. Embankments were made by order of the Mayor, and other precautions taken.

A destructive fire occurred in Sacramento City on the 3d inst. Estimated loss of property \$65,000.

Several thefts by Indians and white men had been perpetrated on Deer Creek, below the town of Nevada. Trouble was feared.

An effort is making in California to create the office of State Assayer, and the gentleman who drew up the bill (Mr. Robinson) estimated that not less than \$30,000,000 would be taken from the mines the present season. Mr. R. says that while California gold is worth in our mint \$17.98, its value in California is less than \$16, which is a loss of 11 per cent. The work of assaying will not cost 2-1/4 per cent, and thus 9 per cent would be saved to the people. The bill passed the Legislature April 19, and both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 24th. They have had to commence at the primary elements of legislation and build up an entire system of state government from the chaos around them. They have in most cases given general satisfaction, and deserve the thanks of their constituents.

Gen. Vallejo had offered certain estates on the Straits of Carquinez, and Nappa river to the state of California, for the permanent location of the capital.

A letter from Sacramento states, that a colored man, suspected of stealing gold dust to the amount of about \$2,000, was last Sunday, paraded through J Street with a rope around his neck, and taken some distance out of town where he was threatened with hanging. On denying his guilt, he was severely whipped, till compelled to confess his delinquency. Through the interference of some of the citizens, he was respited, and taken on board the prison ship *Stratford*, and detained for the present.

The Transcript learns from Mr. S. W. Holladay, recently from Murderer's Bar, that operations were partially suspended by the high water—a few quicksilver machines only continued to be worked. This Bar is exceedingly rich, and has given employment to 150 men, who have averaged since the first of February, two ounces per day, some more, and but few less. The bars on the Middle and North Forks, high up in the mountains, have been comparatively untouched, and are deemed to be as rich as any others in the country.

This Bar, last season, was worked to the water's edge, yielding each man one or two ounces per day—now it is paying in pounds.

MONTEREY, April 13.—A company of infantry under command of Lt. Derby left here yesterday to explore a route to King's river and Tulare Lake, with reference to the ultimate establishment of a permanent military post there.

Gold was found in one of the streams running through the town, and a small quantity was washed out by A. S. Taylor, Esq., and others, one day last week. Whether it exists in any considerable quantities cannot be ascertained till the water is lower, and further explorations are made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal steamship *Asia*, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, on Tuesday last, having sailed May 18th, thereby making the passage across the Atlantic in the unprecedented short time of 9 days and 18 hours.

ENGLAND.—London is in a state of the most feverish excitement with respect to the rupture with France and Russia. The worst feature of this ugly business relates to the proceedings in the National Assembly on Thursday, where the announcement by the Foreign Secretary, that he had recalled M. Drouyn de l'Elois, because of the insult England had put upon France, produced the greatest possible excitement and delight. It is difficult to say, in the present position of Louis Napoleon, what part his necessities may compel him to act. The question will be speedily and amicably settled if the vindication of French honor be his object. But if ulterior ends are to be attempted, a quarrel arising out of circumstances in themselves trivial, may lead to results which are fearful to contemplate.

On the baptism of the infant prince he will take the christian names of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the noble and gallant Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced), the second in compliment to Ireland, and as commemorative of her Majesty's visit to the sister country, and the last after his illustrious father, the Prince Consort.

FRANCE.—The excitement with respect to the new Electoral Law is spreading in France and petitions against the measure are pouring in from all quarters of the country. Several alterations have been made in the bill.

It is said President Bonaparte quails before the firm attitude assumed by the people, and is obliged to temper the violent reactionary measures which the Ministers would fain adopt.

Not only are most extraordinary steps taken to prevent the sale of the opposition papers, but three of the leading Democratic journals have been suppressed and several officers of the National Guard have been punished for signing a petition against the electoral law. Although 15,000 troops have been congregated in the environs of Paris apprehensions of an insurrection have revived within the last few days. The chiefs of the ultra Republican party are described as being in a most unenviable position; by the more violent part of their followers they are urged at once to resort to hostilities, and threatened with death if they do not comply, while they themselves declare that the preparations of the Government are so vast that inevitable destruction must be their fate if they do comply.

Early in the week an outbreak seemed to be imminent, and the proposed plan of insurrection was published. On the other hand the plan of action chalked out by Government for the suppression of the threatened revolt has been made known, and it is looked upon as so efficient as to render prompt success absolutely certain. Ministers have prevailed on Louis Napoleon to retire to Fontainebleau for a fortnight.

Several riots have taken place in different parts of the country.

GERMANY.—The Princess of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt Schwarzburg, and four reigning Princes of Renss, have ceded their rights of sovereignty, in order to advance the unity of Germany.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Several ministerial conferences have taken place, at which his Majesty and a Chamberlain were present. Their conferences, we are assured, have for their object peace with Germany, and the Government is engaged in the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Cabinet of Berlin.

AUSTRIA.—We learn from Vienna that the Church Question will be one of life and death. So exasperated are the minds of men upon the subject. The *Lloyds* says, that the general interests of all, whatever creed they may profess, now call for separation of all Churches from the State, for that liberty now granted to the Church of Rome necessarily involves the removal of all restriction from the other communions.

RUSSIAN INDEMNITY.—We are informed that the original demand of Russia for the assistance given in the Hungarian campaign was 17,000,000 of roubles, and that its reduction to 3,700,000 roubles is owing to the mediation of Count Riey.

THE PORT.—The *Riga Gazette* publishes an order from the Government to the people to take part in the projected exhibition of all nations. The Porte has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must consider all restraint on the Hungarian refugees now at an end. The prevailing opinion is, says the *Wanderer*, that this last phrase is intended as an official announcement to the courts of Russia and Austria of the intended liberation of the refugees at Kutahia, and of the employment in military service of those among the fugitives who have adopted the Mahomedan creed.

The Porte, placed as it is under the guardianship of five persons, was compelled to have recourse to that note for the purpose of declaring its intentions respecting the refugees so far as Kossuth and his comrades are concerned. The Porte is strongly supported by the Embassies of Great Britain and France.

ITALY.—The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 8th, quotes a letter, from Rome of the 3d, mentioning that the Government had ordered the removal from the external gate of the English Chapel, outside the Porta del Copola, of the arms of Great Britain, and of the inscription, 'English Chapel.'

The whole vigilance of the Government of Rome seems to be exercised in stopping the English, French, and Italian newspapers at the post office, which contain articles severely criticising its policy and conduct.

Letters from Milan, of the 7th inst, state that the Austrian Government is concentrating a force of 50,000 men on the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont, in the neighborhood of Sonna and Gallarate. Several new fortifications round Milan are in the course of being constructed.

Nothing of interest from IRELAND.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

SENATE.—Several private bills were taken up and passed.

The bill giving compensation to Land Officers for locating military bounty land warrants, was taken up and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a branch Mint at New York. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Dickinson, King, Webster and Seward. And opposed by Messrs. Pearce, Butler and Cooper, after which the bill was laid over until Monday, to which day the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House refused to go into committee on private bills, and resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the rank and file of the army for the protection of the Western frontiers.

After considerable discussion, the bill passed; yeas, 107; nays, 59.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar.

Without doing anything, the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

SENATE.—The Senate resolved to inquire into the subsisting validity of the various Mail Contracts for Ocean Steam Service.

The Compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Mason of Va. made a Southern Speech thereon. Mr. Clay was urged to acquiesce in running the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and intimated that, under certain circumstances, he might not resist its extension to the line of California, nothing being said respecting Slavery South of such line.

Mr. Underwood took the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The charges preferred against Mr. Horner the door-keeper, were considered, and the subject laid on the table, 96 to 68.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the California Message.

Mr. Bennett of N. Y., advocated the admission of California and opposed the further Extension of Slavery.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bradley's resolution in relation to removals from office.

Mr. Turney, addressed the Senate in relation to removals recently made in Tennessee.

The resolution was then postponed until Thursday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Compromise bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Underwood, King, Clay, Hale, Dodge, and others. The question was on the amendment of Jefferson Davis.

After a further debate between Messrs. Dayton and Berrien, in relation to the effect of the pending amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill making appropriations for public buildings in Minnesota and Oregon, and discussed a bill to appoint a Surveyor General for Oregon and grant lands to actual settlers in that Territory. The House then adjd.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

SENATE.—The correspondence between the Executive and Persifer F. Smith and Gen. Riley, in California, was ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of the usual morning business, the bill to establish a branch Mint at New York, was taken up.

A debate of considerable length ensued, in the course of which Messrs. Seward and Dickinson strenuously advocated the establishment of the Mint in New York, which was opposed by Messrs. Badger, Dawson and others.

An amendment was adopted, providing a Mint and one Assaying office in San Francisco.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; by yeas 34, nays 17. The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with the Indians of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands, passed.

Bills for the construction of certain roads in Minnesota, passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to create an office of Surveyor General of public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and make donations to the settlers, of said public lands.

The amendment pending was to confine donations of land to free whites. After considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to by 67 to 51. Without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House then adjd.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

HOUSE.—A dozen members met this morning, Mr. Boyd in the chair.

After the reading of the journal, the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow, to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of Senator Eimore, of S. C.

EARTHQUAKES IN SMYRNA.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the greatest consternation prevailed in the city, in consequence of continuous shocks of earthquake. Thousands of persons have fled from their homes, and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbor. The Greek Church, the Armenian College, the Austrian Consulate, and several mosques, were greatly injured, and part of the city has been thrown down; a large rocky mountain, about 4 miles from the city, has been rent; huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in its fall has hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed part of the city. The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly became brackish.

BY THE MAILS.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA has proved a complete failure. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier*, writing from Key West, under date of May 22, says:—

The following is the result of my enquiries respecting this affair. The party, consisting of a portion of the citizens of Louisiana, Kentucky and Mississippi, numbering in all about seven hundred, left the Island of Mugerex on the 18th, and arrived at Cardenas between two and three o'clock Sunday morning, and landed immediately, marched up to the arsenal, headed by Generals Lopes and Gonzalez, from which place they were continually fired upon by the soldiery, also from the houses. They then made an attack upon the Governor's palace, which they succeeded in taking, as also the Governor, with some other officers, whom they afterwards released. They occupied the town until about 9 o'clock at night, when they learned that 10,000 soldiers were on the march from Havana. It seems the town surrendered at about 9 o'clock A. M. on the 19th, and that the citizens and soldiers made an attack upon the invaders at 6 P. M. and succeeded in driving them off. The number of missing is variously estimated at from 20 to 60, some of whom were left wounded, others drunk and disabled. They joined the *Creole* and put out, but grounded in so doing. In the excitement to get her off, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, provisions and water were thrown overboard. They then made their way for Key West.

All the property taken from the place was afterwards given up. About thirty of the Spanish soldiers joined the invaders; also one citizen and from six to ten slaves secreted themselves on board the *Creole*, who were brought to this place with the above soldiers. The slaves have been sent on board the steamer *Pizarro*, the soldiers still remain here. About 100 to 150 Spanish troops were killed in the fight of the afternoon of the 19th.

A STRANGE CASE.—On the night of the 17th of March, 1848, the store of Mr. William Butler, in Charleston, South Carolina, was set on fire, and himself and family had scarcely sufficient time to escape from the rapidly spreading flames. Nothing transpired to indicate the incendiary or fasten suspicion upon any one. Some days ago the present Mayor of Charleston received a letter, in an envelope without a post mark, dated New Orleans, April 25, in which the writer confessed, without making known his name, that he set fire to the premises and received therefor the sum of \$200. While coming from New York to Charleston in 1848, in pursuit of work, he made the acquaintance of two men on board the steamer, who urged him to it, saying that Mr. Butler's goods were insured, that none but rich men would suffer, &c. After he had fired the building and escaped, he returned and heard one of Mr. Butler's family say that the goods were not insured. This awoke regret at once, and the matter has so sorely troubled his conscience since, that he has made the confession of his crime and enclosed in the letter the sum of \$85, which he avers is all he has, with the request that it be handed to Mr. Butler. It has accordingly been paid over to that gentleman.

COOLNESS.—The Cleveland Insurance office was robbed one night last week of \$12,000, in the most scientific manner.—The vault was opened, though it had one of Day and Newell's combination locks, and the money of which the sum of \$2000 was in coin, cleared out, though a package containing \$40 marked as belonging to a benevolent society was left, and the rogues wrote the following note to an officer of the institution, which they sealed with wax, and affixed to it the Company's seal:—

Dear Sir,—This is what we call a safe operation. (This appropriation is for the benefit of the Cuba expedition.)

Yours Respectfully,

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The latest news from the Indians of Florida, received at Savannah, is that General Twiggs has recently had an interview with Billy Bowlegs, who told him positively that he would not remove; and that if it was not satisfactory to the whites, the Indians would go into the swamps, where the whites might come and fetch them if they pleased. The number of warriors is estimated by General Twiggs at ninety-seven, although others estimate the number much greater. A new delegation of Arkansas Indians have gone down in the nation, but there are no hopes of inducing Bowlegs to emigrate.

Savannah Georgian.

NEW COINS.—The United States mint at Philadelphia have issued specimens of the new three-cent piece, composed of three-fourths silver and one copper; also the new cent, containing a small proportion of silver. These are coins proposed by Mr. Dickinson's bill. The cent weighs 25 grains, and has a circular hole in the centre. The Spanish coins now in circulation will be received at the mint at their current value in exchange for the new coins, so as to induce a rapid and general recoinage.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the evening of 26th, at the Academy of the Visitation, in Georgetown. The wooden pillars supporting the frame porch gave way, while a number of teachers and scholars were upon it. Sister Felix had both her legs broken. A young lady received a dangerous wound on the head. Rev. Dr. Rider and several nuns and misses were somewhat injured. Fortunately, Sister Felix was the only person seriously hurt.

A SHEEP which had gained many prizes, and which had never been shorn, died a short time since in England, with 7 year's fleece upon his back. The wool measured twenty six inches in length, and when shorn weighed 44 lbs.

QUEEN VICTORIA was 31 years old on Friday. She was married February 10th, 1840, and has already given to Britain seven "heirs apparent" to the throne.

AN ITALIAN PORTRAIT PAINTER.

G. Gerosco, was arrested in this city, last week, under the following circumstances: A young girl named Caroline Green, engaged this Italian to paint her portrait for \$35. She had sat to him no less than 28 times, but yet he could not manage to please her; so he got out of patience and declared he would try no more, and that if she did not take the portrait he would make it ridiculous and then exhibit it. Miss Green declined to take it unless it was finished to please her, and so they parted for that day. It appears that the artist's rooms are in the house with Monsieur Saracco, dancing master and teacher of the polka. Here Miss Green visited every afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, to take her dancing lessons. Soon after her dispute with Mons. Gerosco, quite a sensation was created among the pupils and visitors of the house, consisting of several Wall street brokers and ex-aldermen, who, it appears, attend these afternoon "Polka" exhibitions, and drive off the horrors in a few graceful hops with the pretty girls and the "Polka." From the back window of this dancing room, was placed, on a shed in the yard, the likeness of Miss Green, but disguised with a very coarse, half-nude body attached, and a small pipe in her mouth, from which was represented smoke to issue, thus making the young lady appear like an old Irish washwoman, on a warm day. The picture at once was recognised to be Miss Green, from the resemblance to the face, and drew, from all present, a feeling of disgust and contempt for a man who would be so base as to wound the feelings of a young lady in that ungentlemanly manner. Complaint being made to the Police, the officers went to the house of the artist, seized the libellous painting, and conveyed it to the police court. Gerosco was subsequently arrested by officer H. Hopkins, on a warrant issued by Justice Lathrop, and he was held to bail in five hundred dollars, to answer the charge of libel.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—These cattle are doing a brisk business this summer. Young men from the country and returned Californians, with more gold than gumption, afford fine picking for the rascally tribe and their panders, the Peter Funks. Complaints are daily made to the magistrates and the chief of police by persons who have been swindled in the little back rooms, where the thievery is consummated; but the answer is that the perpetrators are beyond the reach of the law! It seems strange that downright robbery can be so ingeniously practised in open day, in a civilized community, that no law can be framed to suppress the evil. There is one species of law, however, which, in the absence of an efficient statute, may be effectively employed. We mean the law of force. The man who, in his ignorance of the snares set for the verdant in this city, has a lot of false jewelry or other trash forced upon him, under penalty of detention or personal violence if he does not pay for it, should summon a posse comitatus of his friends, if he has any, and, putting a stout cudgel in the hands of each, march at their head into the swindling shop, and give the thief with the hammer and his "pals" the choice between instant restitution and—the luxury of being rubbed down with a timber towel.

Noah's (N. Y.) Messenger.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA appears to be the complication of ills. The Cholera for some time has been destroying lives by scores, and the yellow fever numbered not a few victims every day of the week. The weather was also very disagreeable which added not a little to the miseries of the people. Great efforts were making to keep the city of Havana clear and healthy, notwithstanding which, the deaths were from 60 to 80 a day, sometimes under and sometimes over the mark. Between fever and cholera, dirt and revolution, the sieges and besieges, the people are kept in the utmost state of excitement.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NATIONAL JUBILEE.—A National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperance will be held in Boston on the 16th of June next, when it is expected that no less than 30,000 members of the order will take part in the exercises. There is to be a procession at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a mass meeting at 3 in the afternoon. Gov. Briggs, Phillip S. White, S. F. Carey and other distinguished men are expected to deliver addresses.

FATHER MATHEW.—The meeting for the pecuniary relief of Father Mathew, at New Orleans, the 16th inst. was very large and enthusiastic. It was stated that Father Mathew had not \$20 in the world, and was in debt to the amount of \$6,000. Several animated speeches were made, and a resolution was adopted by acclamation, recommending to the Councils of the three municipalities to appropriate sums for his relief.

A VALUABLE DOW belonging to L. C. Childs, of E. Lexington, was killed by the cars running over him on the 23d inst.—He was accustomed to run to the cars upon their arrival for the evening paper from Boston—but he put on so much speed that he could not stop himself, and ran upon the track. He was cut all to pieces. His owner says he would not have sold him for a couple of hundred dollars.

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, were yesterday removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them, in the beautiful lawn, in front of the family residence in this city.—*Nashville Whig*, 25th.

COL. FREMONT received official advice by the last California mail of the extent and richness of his mines, that even to him appear incredible. If he can hold the land upon which these diggings are, and in which the gold is said to be inexhaustible, and, comparatively speaking, of easy access, there will be no estimating his wealth.

N. Y. Tribune.

EMIGRATION AND SPECULATION.—The western states are beginning to feel the debilitating effects of the emigration which is going on to California. The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* says that over 6,000 persons have gone, or have made arrangements to go from the single state of Michigan.—They take with them as a general thing, from three to five hundred dollars in money, or outfit, which has been principally raised by mortgage upon their farms or homesteads, at a high rate of interest, to which security, not a few have added the obligation of a personal bond or contract to divide with the lender of the money the proceeds of the adventure, should they ever return.

The *Iowa Reporter* says that three thousand emigrants will leave that state for California, this season, being three times the number who went last spring. Estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to \$350—it appears that the emigration to California, this year, will be a loss to Iowa of \$1,050,000.

The St. Louis Republican says that there will probably be an emigration of from fifteen to twenty thousand persons from Missouri for California during the current spring. Estimating the number at 17,500 and each emigrant's outfit to average \$350, Missouri will be drained during the current spring of over six millions of dollars.

A MUMMY TO BE OPENED.—An exhibition of a novel, and for this region, unprecedented character, is to be given in Boston in the course of a month. Mr. Gliddon, the celebrated archaeologist, has obtained an Egyptian mummy, which has never been exposed or opened since its enclosure, probably more than 3000 years ago. This he proposes to open in the presence of as large an audience as are willing to become subscribers. The exhibition will certainly be completely unique. Mr. Gliddon is well known as a lecturer on Egyptian antiquities and has resided in Cairo for a number of years. The mummy, which he proposes to open was procured by A. C. Harris, Esq., a resident of Egypt, who obtained it at Thebes. The sarcophagus contains the "Unopened mummy of ANCH-PAH"; "Daughter of the High Priest of Thebes-GOT-THOTH-1" who lived between B. C. 1200 and B. C. 1500—say about the time of Moses, or above 3,200 years ago." The market price of a mummy like this one is said to be about \$1500, as it is no uncommon thing to find very valuable articles in the sarcophagus.

It is proposed to open this mummy during the first week in June, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.—*Salem Register.*

NEW PLAN FOR SECURING SHIPS' BALLAST.—Among numerous ingenious and useful inventions that are daily coming before the authorities and the public, attention has been drawn to a very simple but most successful method of securing ships' ballast by Mr. Primrose Lyon, of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, an experienced surgeon of the Royal Navy. During a life of long service in his profession he had witnessed and heard of a multiplicity of accidents, amounting in many instances to actual loss of life, by the displacement of the ballast in Her Majesty's vessels, and in order to prevent those calamities and dangers, the worthy doctor has projected a pig of ballast, with dovetails at both ends, made to fit into each other in succession, whereby the ballast so stowed forms an immoveable pavement in the hold of the ship. This plan for securing the ballast is no less specially applicable to yachts than to men-of-war, and the model requires to be seen only to be understood.—*London Paper.*

BOLD HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the residence of John Childs, Esq., was forcibly entered by the dining-room window, and nearly all the silver plate of the household, amounting in value to between 400 and \$500, stolen. Nothing was left but a set of dessert knives and forks, which the rogues wrongly supposed to be simply plated. Mr. Childs is absent at Washington, but the rest of the family, including a male and female servant, were at home. None of them, however, heard the noise made by the robbers, save Mrs. C., and she attributed it to other causes. A reward of \$200 has been offered for the recovery of the silver and the conviction of the robbers. Similar but unsuccessful attempts were made on the same night to break into the houses of George Bliss, Esq., and Capt. James Barnes. Both of whom are absent from their families.

Springfield Republican.

A SUCCESSFUL CALIFORNIAN.—Mr. A. H. Johnson, of Ellford, went to California in the bark *Sullote* from Belfast, about a year ago, has now returned home, bringing with him as the proceeds of his labor, forty four pounds of gold dust. He engaged in California, in the manufacture of shingles, from which he realized most of his wealth. He came down to Panama as fireman of the steamer, footed it across the Isthmus, with his effects in a pack on his back, and then engaged as fireman on the steamer to New York.

RETURNING.—The steamer *St. Paul*, at St. Louis from St. Joseph, brought back from sixty to seventy California emigrants, who were about to take the passage overland but who were satisfied with the view which they had of "the Elephant." The prospects of the emigrants, as has been before reported, were of the most discouraging character, so far as sustenance for themselves and their horses and cattle was concerned.

ANOTHER mysterious woman has attempted to poison herself at Buffalo. She was found on Monday in one of the rooms of the Western Hotel, suffering from the effects of poison. She gave her name as Mrs. Alonzo Allen.

THE CHOLERA has decreased very materially in Havana. There have been hardly any cases during the last few days in that city, and we hear a more favorable report from Matanzas.

NEWPORT MEROUAY. NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1850.

SOCIALISM.—Of all the notable humbugs of the age, that of Socialism is preeminent, not only for the success it has met with in certain quarters, but for the evils with which it is fraught. To France we are indebted for this as well as other dangerous creeds; and to France we must turn to see the first fruits of the practicable application of theories as old as they are pernicious. With them Socialism is no new thing; for its apostles have labored long to inculcate the grand features of which are, the feeding and providing for the lazy and the destitute, at the expense of the wealthy and industrious. Fourier, Louis Blanc, Eugene Sue, St. Simon and others equally conspicuous, are actively engaged in the furtherance of Socialism; not that they are fully impressed with the justice of the cause they have espoused, or that they care whether the masses fraternize, so far as the principles are concerned; but they see in it a mighty engine if once established, and they look to it to a mighty lever by which they may revolutionize society; to turn as it were, the world upside down and give license to the worst passions of our nature. To give justice to the robbing of the rich and the plundering of industrious earnings; to rob the rich, the beggar and the spendthrift an equal share of all they see around them; to banish law and all wholesome restraints of Government, Religion and Society; to give a life of idleness and ease, so long as there is one whose wealth they may appropriate, or who is industrious enough to work for their maintenance. And what, may we ask, is Socialism?—It is the revival of the institutions of the middle ages—an attempt to reestablish the principles of a monastic life on a broad and extended scale—to form societies for mutual support and preservation; or as Louis Blanc would have it, to form the State into one united family, with one interest, one purse and no head! Each is to turn to the general treasury all he possesses, his lands, if any, are to be equally divided or held in common, his house, nay, even his bed if desired, must be shared with another, and that he claims as his own must be shared with any that are less fortunate. There must be no upper-class, no monopoly, no banker, no poor or needy, but each and all must be benefited alike. He who is now enjoying the fruits of a life of industry, must for the common good, part with his stores and commence work again; and he who has spent his all in riotous living, whose life has been a blot, and whose hand was never turned to the plough, must be supported in his laziness and be supplied with the means of gratifying his lusts. Where can we find reasonable men who would willingly advocate and become the disciples of such a creed? Here and everywhere men will be found ready to subscribe to any tenets, and to each and every class a different bid is offered.—To the one, all its hideous features are disguised in robes of charity and benevolence, the cause of humanity is advocated and a desire to benefit and elevate the mass is the key to unlock their affections; to another, preservation and uninterrupted support is the spring that is touched; the mechanic, the farmer and the laborer is told that he will have to work less, and that the toil as well as the good things of this life will be more equally divided; while to another, efforts are made to arouse the worst passions; the luxury of the rich and the comforts of the industrious are brought forcibly to contrast with their squalid want; equality and general distribution are the watchwords that bind them to the cause of fraternity—a cause in which they have everything to gain and nothing to lose. That institution thus formed can never be brought into practice without scenes of bloodshed and strife beyond description, we are aware; but there may be small societies formed for the avowed purpose of benefiting the species, that will have a devastating influence on the industry and enterprise of every well organized community. Their advocates will find their way to the desk and the bench, and will constantly labor to sap the foundation of society, to equalize, distribute, and if need be, destroy everything not available or at all liable to frustrate their plans. For these we should be constantly on the watch, and openly denounce every effort they make to secure a footing. And every effort should be made to place before those who are but too ready to be led away, the dangers that beset them, and urge them to pause ere they plunge into a stream that will hurl them to destruction.

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—When one has a good article which can be afforded cheaper than others can afford it, it is an object for him to advertise, and the more extensively he advertises, the larger business he will do. As an illustration, we would refer to Geo. W. Simmons, Esq., of Boston, who, by adhering to the low price system and extensive advertising, has built up the largest clothing establishment in the country, and has caused OAK HALL to be known throughout the civilized world.

SENATOR ELMORE, of South Carolina, the successor of Mr. Calhoun, died at Washington, Wednesday evening. His disease was a complication of Erysipelas and Bronchial Consumption.

FOURTH DISTRICT MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns from 38 towns, in Massachusetts, give for Thompson, 4544, Palfrey, 4844, Scattergood, 798. The two towns to be heard from, Ashley and Boylston, gave a majority of 82 against Mr. Palfrey at the last trial. No choice.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 5, Capt. H. Tisdale, are to have a grand parade next Monday afternoon, also a torch-light procession in the evening.—They will be accompanied by the *Newport Brass Band*.

GRINNELL'S EXPEDITION in search of Sir John Franklin, sailed from New York last week. It consists of two vessels, the *Advance*, 144 tons, and the *Rescue*, 91 tons. The Government has assisted Mr. Grinnell in this extraordinary private enterprise to a considerable extent. Both vessels have been put in the most complete order for the services in which they are engaged.—Strengthened in every part, double-planked, protected from ice and cold, furnished with extra boats, spars, sails, etc., they are in every respect ready for the perils and dangers of a Polar winter, and are manned by U. S. Naval officers.—The attractions of a summer voyage along the bays and seas where the sun shines for four months at a time, exploring the bare rocks and everlasting ice, with no companion but the white bear or the arctic fox, may be all very romantic at a distance; but the mere thought of a winter residence there, frozen fast in some solid ocean, with snow a dozen feet deep, the thermometer ranging from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, and not a glimpse of the sun from November to February, is enough to give a chill to all adventurous notions. But the officers and men have weighed all these difficulties, and are ready to encounter them for the sake of their noble fellow sailor, whose fate has been so long a painful mystery to the world. May success attend them.

We have received from the Publisher, a copy of "Crucial in the Last War," by Chas. J. Peterson, author of "The Reeler of seventy-six," &c. Those who take delight in "naïveté" tales and scenes of "imminent deadly peril" will be highly gratified with this work, which purports to be a Journal of the cruising of the private armed brig *Yankee*, of Newport, in 1812. The tale is well told and abounds in "scenes."

THE 7TH REGIMENT "NATIONAL GUARDS" of New York, accompanied by Dingle's Band, will visit this place on the 8th of July next. This regiment, which has long been considered the crack one of the First Division, is composed of eight companies and a troop of horse.

NEWSPAPERS.—Among the many advantages of newspapers, that of the saving of time is not the least. One man of business inquires of another, "What's the news?" "Nothing but what you see in the papers," is the reply, and, without spending more time on the gossip of the day, they are ready to proceed to business. A friend enters the counting room of a business man with "Pray where is the best place to purchase my goods?" "Where shall I go to get this work done?" "Where can I make the most advantageous bargains?" "Just take a seat, sir, and I will hand you the paper where you will find the advertisements of our prominent and energetic business men. They are the ones who advertise and they are the ones who can afford to give you good bargains, and they are those persons who will be most likely to have the articles you want, or perform acceptably your commission." This said and done, the man of business is at liberty to assume his avocation. We are well aware the old maxim, a "rolling stone gathers no moss," does not apply to Madame Rumor's missives, and when one of her reports reaches us by word of mouth, we are sadly at loss how to separate the genuine truth from the embellishments and enlargements it must have gained in its various ramblings. But the news in the paper we see before us, in black and white, subject to criticism; and we are quite sure errors there will be contradicted and exposed, and satisfy ourselves that from them we can learn as much of passing events as is necessary for us to know, without going hither and thither in search of some new thing.

We can sit by our own happy fireside and trust to our faithful messenger, who has eyes and ears wheresoever the foot of man hath trod, to chronicle every discovery, to record every improvement, to gather the speculations of wisdom and science, the effusion of sentiment, the sales of wit, and come and place them at our disposal, and, as it were, hold up before us a magic mirror, in which, if we but look—and we can call before us and present for our inspection, almost any thing that can be seen or heard in lands far and near. Thus the newspapers tend to elevate the tone of social intercourse—to furnish desirable and useful subjects for conversation and food for reflection.

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholster or the draper; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into the garden. The home lighted by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be waiting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

SPRING is as coquettish as a girl. One day she is as warm as a wife's affections, and the next day as cold as zero. How she can think of green peas, and yet act as she does, we cannot imagine.

LOPEZ, the head of the recent adventure upon Cuba, is said to be a native of Venezuela, and now about 50 years of age.

Brighton Market, Thursday, May 30, 1850

At Market 510 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep, and 1250 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$6 75; first quality, \$6 25; a 550; second, 5 75; third \$4 75 a 50. Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$73, \$88, \$92, and 100. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, 27, 30, 33, and \$38. Sheep.—Sales at \$275, \$3 50, \$3 75, and \$4 50. Swine.—Ohio hogs, 4 for Sows, 5 for Barrows, York hogs 4 and 5. Spring pigs 7. At retail from 4 to 6.

Final Notice.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. H. BARBER & SON, having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to WM. LEE BARBER, Surviving Partner.

Married.

In this town, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Swinton, Mr. JAMES RICHMOND to Miss SARAH D. DUNN, both of this place. In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Swinton, Mr. DANIEL WITHERLY to Miss HANNAH S. MURPHY, both of this place. In this town, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, Mr. ALBERT G. WHITE to Miss CATHERINE A. YOUNG, daughter of Capt. James Barker, all of this place.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday morning, (at the Marine Hospital,) in consequence of a fall from aloft, THOMAS CONNELL, aged about 20 years. In Tiverton, 21st inst, Mr. BENJAMIN STODOL, aged 72 years. In Providence, May 25th, ALICE G. CLARKE, wife of John C. Clarke, and daughter of the late Daniel Denham, Esq., of this town, aged 50 years; 26th, Mrs. UNANIA KNOWLES, widow of the late Power Knowles; 27th, HARRISON HEDSON, aged 55 years; 28th, James Wilson, son of Stillman Welch, of Barrington, aged 22 years; 30th, ELIZABETH BARKER, widow of the late Joseph Barker, of Nantucket, aged 83 years. In Bristol, 30th, Hon. WM. THORPE, in the 79th year of his age. At East Greenwich, 27th, Mr. SAMUEL M. MEMMON, of this town, in the 55th year of his age. At West Greenwich, N. Y., April 20th, Mr. RICHARD S. SANFORD, formerly of Portsmouth, R. I., aged 49 years. In Cincinnati, Ohio, 26th, ALBERT MEDICAL, of Providence, in the 27th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.—

TUESDAY, May 23.

Brig Samuel Peters, Leland, fm Cape Verde, Cuba, for Boston; Itasca, Greenlaw, fm New York for Eastport. Brig Annawan, Almy, fm Havana. Sch's Alexander, Studley, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Challenge, Cozens, fm do for do; John Coley & Co., Eldridge, fm New York for do; Hard, Trott, fm do for Portland; Wolcott, Beers, fm do for Boston; Boston, Transburt, fm Baltimore for do; Emma Hotchkiss, Warren, fm Philadelphia for New Bedford; J. C. Calhoun, a schooner, Alexandria for Boston; Mary Jane, Perkins, fm Virginia for Bath; Homer Kent, fm New York for Boston.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Brig Callender, Wines, fm Philadelphia, Forrester, Grover, fm Darien for Bath.

THURSDAY, May 30.

Bark Palomoth, Sherman, fm Pictou for Providence.

Brigs Random, Burdick, fm Philadelphia; Charles, Davis, fm do for Boston. Brig Cardiff, Melville, fm Havana. Sch's Hellefont, Ellwell, fm Providence for Portland; Eliza Warren, Chesley, fm Philadelphia for do; H. Nassard, Willis, fm Providence. Sloop Industry, Eldly, fm Somerset.

FRIDAY, May 31.

Sch's Matilda Ann Thompson, Green, fm Philadelphia; Excel, Edwards, fm New York for Portsmouth; Dacotha, Smith, fm Philadelphia for Nantucket; Atamshaw, Keene, fm New Bedford for Philadelphia; Cyrene, Furbush, fm Boston; Geo. Washington, Williams, fm Bangor; Making, Shute, fm Bangor for Providence; Dela ware, Holbrook, fm New York for Bangor. Pilot Boat Fawn, fm Edgartown for New Bedford.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Algoquinn, Smith, s'd fm Havana, 10th for Sagua, to load; 18th, bark Charles Deven, Bailey, Sierra Morena; At do 18th, brig Henry Marshall, disc'd. Sch's H. R. Roberts, Swansey, arr at Charleston the 23d, from St. Augustine.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

DRESS STUFFS, Ribbons, Thread Gloves, Lisle Hose, Light and Medium Silks, Lace Capes, Belting, Gorge de Laine, Shawls. Just opened by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS. June 1.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—To let for 3 or 6 months the large and convenient House and garden at the head of the town, lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Holt. The House contains 10 good rooms, wash rooms, garret, &c. On the premises are a well of first rate water, and a large rain water cistern. The House will be let with or without the garden.—For terms apply at 115 Thames Street. SAM'L A. PARKER. June 1.

FOR SUMMER.

MERINO Gauze Shirts; German Gauze Flannels. For sale by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS. June 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A 6-1-4 Octave Piano, Rondelet pattern, rosewood case. For terms, apply at 115 Thames Street. SAMUEL A. PARKER. June 1.

FOR HOTELS and BATH HOUSES.

RUSSIAN CRASH, of various qualities, is offered at wholesale at very favorable terms, by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS. June 1.

WANTED.—Wanted to hire for about four months, one or two genteel Sofas or Lounges, one Centre Table, and from eight to twelve Chairs, including one or two Rocking Chairs.—Apply at 115 Thames street. SAMUEL A. PARKER. June 1.

TO LET.

And possession given the 1st of May. THE store and large back room, adjoining for many years occupied by J. H. Barber. Also, two rooms directly over the subscriber's store JOSEPH M. HAMMETT. 125 Thames street. Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

TO LET.


THE MANSION HOUSE, with all the standing Furniture, late the residence of Robert Johnson, Esq., near Easton's Beach. The House contains fifteen Rooms, including the attic, with an out Kitchen, a good Coach House, Barn, &c. And can have a few acres of Land if required. For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC GOULD, No. 70 Thames street. March 9.]

TO LET.

THE STORE No. 1, Hammond's Block, now occupied by R. J. Taylor; possession given on the 1st of May. Also, the Store adjoining formerly occupied by John T. Stanhope. Said Stores are centrally located, and are excellent stands for any kind of business. For particulars, &c., enquire of AP' 20—tf.] ZENAS L. HAMMOND.

Bathing Establishment FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Bathing establishment, with all the Pump, Cisterns, Tubs, Boilers, &c., together with the Wharf Lot on which it stands. This is the only stand suitable for Bathing, as here a pure stream of sea-water is constantly ebbing and flowing. Also, a Dwelling House, near the Blue-Rocks. For particulars apply to E. TREVETT. Newport, May 4, 1850.—4w.



WILL exhibit at NEWPORT, on MONDAY June 10th, 1850. Doors open at 14 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Performances commence at 2 and 5 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. No ticket price. The characteristics of this establishment consists in the LARGEST COLLECTION of Equestrian, Gymnastic & Dramatic Talent! Ever collected in one travelling company. The introduction, in the place of a Band of Musicians of the great American APOLLOXICON! The master-piece of Musical Science and Mechanical Skill combined. This vast moving Musical Palace, was built for the proprietors by HENRY ERLEN, Esq., of New York, at an expense of \$10,000. Expressly for their Travelling Exhibitions. It is a collection of over 1000 distinct Musical Instruments, so ingeniously and mechanically arranged, as to be completely under the control of one man, and under the hands of the skillful Musical Professor, MR. KARL FUHRMAN. Will be found equal in power, compass, precision and harmony, to a band of fifty musicians.

THE APOLLOXICON will be drawn in procession by FORTY HORSES!—FOUR ABREAST!! On the day of exhibition, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, playing several popular Marches, Overtures, &c., while moving along the streets, and will be found equivalent to a Brass, String, and Reed Band united. Another grand feature of this Company, and never heretofore attempted by any other Travelling establishment, is the addition to the Equestrian Troupe of a complete DRAMATIC CORPS! By the aid of which will be represented Every Night a very interesting Patriotic National Drama called **THE SPIRIT OF '76!** Introducing several Thrilling Scenes from the lives of the Immortal Revolutionary Heroes, OLD PULLE—GENERAL WASHINGTON!—AND MAD ANTHONY WAYNE! The whole concluding with a Grand Living Tableau, in which the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" mounted on his charger, is borne aloft, in triumphal procession, on a platform, on the shoulders of his brave Continentals. G. F. CONNER, Agent. Newport, May 25. In Fall River, June 8th.

Bank Stock For Sale.

13 SHARES of RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK STOCK, (to close an Estate.)—If not previously disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of 115 Thames street, by S. A. PARKER, Auctioneer. Apply to SAMUEL B. VERNON.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND of the Rhode Island Bridge Company, will be paid at the BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on and after MONDAY June 3d, during bank hours. W. A. CLARKE, Treasurer. Newport, May 18, 1850.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CHARLES WOOD, late of said Little Compton, dec., represented insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of May, A. D. 1850, are allowed for the creditors of said Estate, to bring in and prove their claims against the same, and that the 3d Saturdays in July, September and November, in said term, from 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and the House of Otis Willbur, in said Little Compton, are appointed by us, the time and place of meeting said creditors, for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims. LITTLE COMPTON, May 17, 1850. OTIS WILLBURN, Comm'r. CHARLES WILBORN, Comm'r. THOMAS WILBORN, Comm'r.

H. TISDALE & SON, have received and offer for sale, their Spring supply of JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, which surpasses in variety and richness to any retail assortment. Among the goods are various new styles of Gold, Quartz, Watch and Vest Chains, some entirely new patterns of Gold Ear Rings; richly carved Shell Combs; large and small Musical Boxes; Purses; Card Cases; Porte Monnoies; French and English Perfumery; Brushes, &c., with a good selection of Silver, Plated, German Silver and Britannia Ware; fine Table and Pocket Cutlery; Tea Trays; Lamps; Clocks, &c., all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices, and to which the attention of citizens and strangers is respectfully solicited. [May 4]

The Greatest Labor saving Article YET DISCOVERED.

—DYE'S— WASHING, BLEACHING, & CLEANSING FLUID. BY its use, washing machines and Boards and hand rubbing, are entirely dispensed with, and not one-quarter of the labor is required to do the washing of a family. This fluid is a chemical compound of sufficient strength to extract all foreign substances from the cloth, by simply boiling a small quantity of it with the clothes, and without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. The expense is not more than that of the soap ordinarily used, and besides this it will be seen that the great wear and tear of clothing consequent upon the old method of hand-rubbing upon a board, and the use of the pounding barrel, is wholly avoided, and an immense saving is thus made. It is emphatically the female's friend. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. DYE'S FLUID BLEACHING, a complete and economical substitute for the Lodge Bleaching Bag, used in washing, in connection with the washing Fluid. Every family should have it. NEWTON BROTHERS, 185 & 187 Thames street, Sole agents for Newport, R. I. Also, for sale as above, the EXCELSIOR STARCH, (the best article manufactured) put up in pound packages expressly for family use. May 25.

Cheap Counterpanes.

11-4 COUNTERPANES, for \$1.50 to JAMES H. HAMMETT'S. New Goods—New Goods. THIS DAY received, 25 boxes of Oranges and Lemons, of superior quality to any this season, and in prime order— Fine Apples, Fresh Figs, superior quality. Third Seed and Cages, Camarinds in Loaf Sugar and in common Syrup. Prunes, Dates, Cocoanuts, Southern Peanuts, Greenish nuts, Wheelbarrows, Dried Cherries, Toys, &c. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, at the Confectionary and Variety store, by STACY. May 18.]

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, holden May 13, 1850

AN instrument in writing dated January 24th A. 1849, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN E. CORNELL, late of Portsmouth, dec., Cooper; wherein Edward Sisson is named as Executor thereof, was presented to this Court for Probate and Letters testamentary thereon, and said Edward Sisson informs this Court that he should not except the trust of Executor of said Will, and wished the Court to appoint some other person, Administrator with the Will annexed. It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Portsmouth, on the second Monday of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given in the *Newport Mercury*, for 3 successive weeks that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and show cause why said Will should not be proved and approved, and an Administrator appointed, with the will annexed. By order, RICHARD SHERMAN, Probate Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. FRIEND, late of Newport, R. I. dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, against said estate, and that we will meet at the store of Thomas T. Carr, on the second Mondays of August, September and October, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims. PETER P. REMINGTON, Comm'r. JAMES LAWTON, Comm'r. THOMAS T. CARR, Comm'r. Newport, April 1st, 1850. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to— LORINDA FRIEND, Executrix.

Court of Probate, Jamestown, April 29, 1850.

APPLICATION is made for the appointment of MARY C. GARDNER, late of South Kingtown, dec., Intervenor. The same is received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in Jamestown, on the second Monday in June next, at 2 o'clock, p.m. and notice is ordered to be given thereof, by an advertisement to be published three times in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard. JOHN. E. WATSON, Probate Clerk.

BY S. A. PARKER, AUCTIONEER.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, at 115 Thames street, at 9 o'clock, A. M., (if fair.)


1 FEATHER BED; Arm, Cane seat, and common Chairs; one small sofa; Sottee; second-hand Wool and straw Carpeting; Crockery and Iron ware; a new patent large size (Burn) Solar Hanging Lamp; Glass Shades, and other articles. Also, at 11 o'clock, the HOUSE corner of George and William street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th of June 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises—all the right, title and interest which Benjamin Fairbanks had at the time of his death, in and to a Lot of Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon standing, situated in the South part of the Town of Newport, and bounded Northerly on Bevery street, Easterly on the side of Bether Field, Southerly on land of William Townsend, and Westerly on Anthony street. And also, in and to, one undivided eighth part of a Lot of Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon standing in Young street, Easterly on Spring street, Southerly on land of J. L. Goodbody, and Westerly on land of E. Clarke, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars, and fifty-six cents, with incidental expenses. Newport, May 11, 1850. P. P. REMINGTON, Administrator, with the Will annexed on the Estate of Benjamin Fairbanks.

Shawls & Silk Goods. JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S.

—NEW STOCK, AT— NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON. ISSUING SINGLY RICH and Extensive, and claims the entire attention of ALL PURCHASERS at Wholesale or Retail. This assortment comprises all kinds of Silks for Dresses, in Black and Fancy Colors, superior qualities, and Styles fresh and new. LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of every known Variety and Quality, from the highest to the lowest cost. FRENCH SACKS, VISITES, MANTILLAS, and all articles that are worn as substitutes for Shawls. Also, SILKS in the proper widths, for those who prefer to make these garments for themselves. —ALL KINDS OF— CANTON AND INDIA SHAWLS AND SILKS. In particular, an immense variety of CRAPE SHAWLS, Embroidered, Plain, and Damask figured, in a full assortment of Colors. Black India Satins and Silks, all qualities, Customed Scarfs and Mantles, Black Silks, and Black Silk Shawls, Bay state Long and square shawls, Camelion satins & satia de Chines, French satins, all colors, Bombazines & Alpacaes, finest qualities, Wide silk Velvets, for Mantillas & Shawls. In brief, we would say to purchasers of the above Goods, in any quantity, on all or large, that we can and will supply their wants at the lowest possible prices, and with such qualities and styles of Goods as cannot be found at other stores. JEWETT & PRESCOTT, NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON, March 9, 1850.—3ml.



CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION. In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured that they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage. FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D. and Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Nat. Phil. and Sci. Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure. REV. DR. OSGOOD. Writes—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough accompanied by raising of blood, in his sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered." HEAR THE PATENT. U. S. HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 3, 1849. Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful catarrh of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored. While using your medicine, I had the gratification of caring with my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumner District, who had been suspended from his pastoral duties by a severe attack of bronchitis. I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

From an Overseer of the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849. Dr. J. C. AYER: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMERSON. Sold in Newport by Dr. R. R. HAZARD and R. J. TAYLOR. [March 16, 1850.] PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

